

BLONDS SCARCE, SO SAYS EXPERT

That's the Reason Gentlemen Prefer Them.

Chicago.—The reason why gentlemen prefer blondes is that there are more dark than light-haired women in the world.

For every golden-locked preference, Mrs. Ruth J. Slattery, beauty expert, says there are nine dusky-haired second choices.

"Gentlemen prefer blondes," observed Mrs. Slattery, whose experience of the past twenty years have brought her into contact with 60,000 blondes, brunettes and red heads, "because they are hard to find. Dark-haired women, according to beauty statistics, outnumber them ten to one."

"Another reason why men like blondes is that masculine eyes focus like moving pictures on blondes' faces better than brunettes. Light hair and eyes illuminate the features just as they do the silver screen."

"Blondes, though, aren't like blondes. They are blue blondes or pale pink blondes or strawberry, peach, ash, gold or red blondes. There are 18 distinct shades of blonde among the people of the white race. There are also 12 different colored eyes. There are 12 independent complexions."

"A pale pink blond usually has a delicate strawberry complexion and blue or green eyes. A blue blond as a rule possesses an almond skin and occasionally dark hazel or light brown eyes. An ash blond is dark with chrome or light blue eyes."

"The scarcity of pure blondes accounts for the popularity of the peroxide bottle over the dye pot. Proportionately there are a greater number of bleached blondes than dyed-in-the-hair brunettes."

"The typical American girl is a brunette, a warm brunette, with peach skin and hazel or medium brown eyes."

Tired of Liver Diet?

Appricots Just as Good

Rochester, N. Y.—Amenities who have had to eat liver until they revolted at the word itself may obtain a little variety with appricots, peaches and pears. Recently experiments at the University of Rochester medical school by Drs. G. H. Whipple and F. B. Hoberich-Robinson indicate that, although liver and kidney are by far the most potent food materials for the regeneration of the red blood corpuscles, certain other animal organs and several fruits are also effective, and hence can be used to vary the diet in meats.

A long debated question in medicine is whether iron must be in organic combination before it can be utilized by the body in regenerating the iron-containing hemoglobin, or whether a simple inorganic salt of iron, such as ferrous carbonate, will suffice. Apparently the form of iron and the quantity in which it occurs are not the deciding factors.

Leafy greens contain three times as much iron as does beef liver, but the latter is far more effective in blood regeneration. Raspberries contain more iron than do appricots and peaches, but are inert in blood regeneration. There is certain evidence that some unknown substance is supplied by the effective foods, and that it enables the body to utilize the iron.

Science Hunts Cause of Knocks in Motor

State College, Pa.—The secrets of the automobile engine in hiding the real cause of its "knocks" may yield before the searching investigations of science. If coming developments in the study of these problems prove as successful as preliminary observations.

What happens in the cylinder of the engine can be known by means of a spectroscopic instrument for making and recording artificial rainbows, said Dr. Emma P. Carr of Mount Holyoke college before the Institute of Chemistry of the American Chemical Society.

"The spectra, or rays, given by these artificial rainbows show the nature of the materials present in the cylinder of the engine," Mrs. Carr explained. "The spectra of detonation, explosion and combustion show the chemical changes in structure and give us some indication of the chemical changes taking place."

Czarist Admiral Now "Man Without a Country"

London, (U.S.A.)—Andrew Pavlov, 37 years old, a former admiral in the czar's navy, found himself a "man without a country" when he faced the Russian revolutionists on a charge of failing to report his entrance into the United States.

Pavlov was arrested at the home of his daughter here, where he has lived for a year after fleeing the United States in 1923, when he was forced to flee from Russia because of his anti-Bolshevik convictions. A graduate of the Imperial Navy Academy, Pavlov served in the Russo-Japanese, Russo-Turkish and World wars.

He had and his first citizenship papers in the United States a year ago, but his status is uncertain.

What's the Answer?

New York.—The United States government of Labor has been called upon to rule whether all industries are subject to some security "law" in the field of arm.

BIRTHPLACE OF HYMN MARKED BY TABLET

History of "He Leadeth Me" Told by Author.

Philadelphia.—A bronze tablet has been placed by the United Gas Improvement company on its new building here as a permanent marker of the birthplace of the hymn "He Leadeth Me," and the historic fact that the First Baptist church once stood on the present site of the company's building. The tablet was erected on the Arch street side of the building. It bears date of June 1, 1926, erection having been delayed by the building of the new structure and the construction of the subway.

Information that paved the way for the erection of the tablet was given two years ago by the late Rev. Dr. John Gordon, a Baptist clergyman who pointed to a brownstone dwelling at 1409 Arch street, adjoining the new building, and said: "That old dwelling has a remarkable history; a wonderful hymn, 'He Leadeth Me' was written there. The Rev. Dr. Gilmore wrote it way back in the '60s. The hymn has been sung all over the world."

Words Set to Music.

Dr. Gilmore, in his own account of the writing of the hymn, said:

"As a young man I was supplying for a couple of Sundays the pulpit of the First Baptist church in Philadelphia. At the midweek service on the twenty-sixth of March, 1861—I set out to give the people an exposition of the twenty-third Psalm, which I had given before on three or four occasions; but this time I did not get further than the words, 'He leadeth me.' Those words took hold of me as they had never done before. I saw in them a significance and beauty of which I had never dreamed."

"At the close of the meeting a few of us kept on talking about the thought I had emphasized; and then and there, on a blank page of the brief from which I had intended to speak, I jotted the hymn, handed it to my wife and thought no more about it."

"It occurred to her months afterward to send the hymn to a paper published in Boston, where it was printed. It attracted the attention of William B. Headright, who slightly modified the refrain and set the hymn to the music which has done so much to promote its popularity."

Hears His Hymn Sung.

"I did not know until 1905 that my hymn had been set to music. I went to Rochester to preach as a candidate before the Second Baptist church. Going into their chapel on the day that I reached the city, I looked up a hymnal to see what I sang, and opened it at my own hymn, 'He Leadeth Me.' I accepted it as an indication of divine guidance, and have no doubt I was right."

Joseph H. Gilmore was born in Boston, April 22, 1831, the son of Joseph Albro Gilmore, governor of New Hampshire from 1863 to 1865. He was educated at Phillips-Andover academy, Brown university, and Newton Theological seminary.

Professor Gilmore taught at Newton one year and then became pastor of the Baptist church at Fitchville, N. H. He was called to the Second Baptist church of Rochester in 1893 and occupied the pulpit for two years. He was then appointed to the chair of English language and literature at the University of Rochester. He retired in 1905 after more than 40 years of service.

3,000 More Varieties of Roses in 20 Years

London.—Horticulturalists of England have much more to contend with in the way of selecting flowers than they had several years ago.

Statistics just issued show there are 3,000 more different kinds of roses than there were 20 years ago. In the same time the gladioli have risen from 2,000 varieties to 12,000. In 1907 there were only 1,200 sorts of dahlias, whereas there now are 8,000.

Research in poultry nutrition, prevention, extension of the industry and marketing of fowls were discussed in sessions held by various divisions of the congress.

Whole Family Has Tails Like Beasts'

Sydney, Australia.—Reports of a family in which every member except the mother possesses a perfect tail, which, in the case of the father, can be wagged like a dog's, has excited the interest of medical men here.

The father, a ten year old son and two daughters, three and six, have tails. The grandmothers of the children were normal, and the father and the child have been normal except for the tails which grew from the bases of their spines.

"It is a case of stigmata," one medical man said. "The father and children who have the appendages are undoubtedly the same. It is hereditary. It is also hereditary. It is a case of stigmata, due to the transmission of a recessive gene."

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HERMIT HOPES TO LIVE 350 YEARS

Puts Faith in Water and Pine Dark Cakes.

New York.—An amazing secret of longevity is claimed to have been discovered by a Korean, regarded as a saint, named Skajkinan—amazing in its simplicity as well as in its anticipated results. For it consists in nothing but a diet of water and small cakes made of pine bark.

Upon such food Skajkinan is said to have subsisted for many years, according to reports from Tokio. He is now 60 years old and "will go on strong," and expresses the utmost confidence in living for 350 years longer, thus rounding out three centuries and a half.

Such an age is, of course, much less than that credited to the antediluvian patriarchs. But it is precisely twice that attained by Abraham. It is pointed out, and, of course, vastly greater than that attained by any one alien his time.

Skajkinan is a hermit, who lives on Korea's holy mountain, Kongzann. He recently went to Tokio to tell of his method of longevity to the members of the Japanese P'eer club. He says that he found the secret inscribed in ancient books, which record that in this manner men have prolonged their lives to 500 years.

He always only two hours a day, massages himself and performs other hygienic exercises according to the holy teachings of the Buddhists, and his food consists of a few of the pine bark cakes and one or two glasses of water daily.

As a result of this regimen he said he feels younger and stronger at sixty than he did at thirty years.

Suit Over 6 Cents Drags On 6 Years in France

Paris.—An 83-cent lawsuit has been going on nearly six years in France and the end is not yet in sight. This suit is about 34 cents.

Millions of francs have been spent, courts have been occupied for weeks at a time and the best lawyers have argued on both sides.

Marcel Boyer, a well-known "chansonnier," conducting a sort of literary cabaret in the Latin quarter, started the judicial row by refusing to pay a disputed extra tax on two tickets he gave to an old war comrade. Boyer, seeing the soldier at his box office, promptly passed him in, handing 4 francs to the cashier as the government tax on reduced-price tickets.

The government inspector demanded 53 centimes more because, he said, Boyer did not go through the formality of buying the low-priced tickets from the box office.

Decisions of all sorts have been handed down, some courts holding one way and some another, but always leaving unsettled some technicality that caused new trials. These re-hearings then went to other jurisdictions. The case has traveled pretty well over central France since it started November 27, 1921.

Sixteen Skeletons Found Under Berlin Elevated

Berlin.—From midnight to dawn 16 skeletons of men, thought to have been murdered secretly in the revolution of 1918, were unearthed in the foundations of Berlin's elevated line. The burial ground was between the former military hospital and barracks, the scene of some of the cruelest battles of the revolution. The papers report that skulls were cracked by the butt ends of guns, which strengthens the theory that the bones are those of victims of the revolution, though a group of experts assert that the skeletons are a century old.

Russian Claims to Have One Million Dependents

Moscow.—Income tax time in soviet Russia awoke an echo of the past when a workman, presenting himself for tax assessment, was asked to fill out a blank indicating, for purposes of tax deduction, the individuals who had been dependent on his earnings.

"A wife, a mother-in-law, and one million British miners," he wrote into the card. The claim in full was not allowed.

"Prettiest Coed" Scorns Short Hair and Smoking

Jackson, Miss.—The prettiest girl at Millsaps college has never bobbed her hair or smoked a cigarette, and is far from the so-called "collegiate" type.

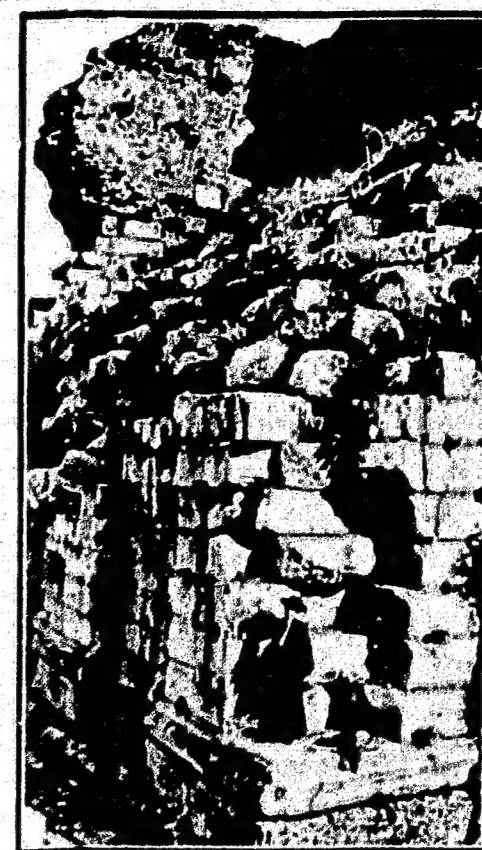
Both Back is an Irish beauty, with deep blue eyes and wavy brown hair, she is not famed as an athlete, but during her three years in college she has made exceptionally high grades and is an accomplished violinist.

Finds "1882" Turtle

Wabash, Ind.—Mrs. William Letz, living at Dick, in the northern part of the county, has proof that turtles live to be at least fifty years old. She found a turtle in the back yard of her home on whose back was carved "A. F. Lamb, 1882."

Giraffe Centenary

Paris.—Paris is celebrating a new centenary this year—that of the giraffe. Some interested zoologists discovered that it was just 100 years ago, in 1827, that the first giraffe came to the zoo at the Jardin des Plantes.



Huge Blocks of Marble Show How Well Ephesus Was Built.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

NE of the most interesting periods of ancient Greece was that of the so-called Seven Wise Men, 650 to 550 B. C. There is great disagreement among ancient authorities as to who all the Seven Wise Men really were, and only four of them are the same in all the lists given.

The four about whom we are sure are Bias of Priene, Pittakos of Mytilene, Thales of Miletus, and Solon of Athens, and three of these four were from places on the eastern Mediterranean.

The centers of interest and activity among the Greeks at the time of the Seven Wise Men were in Asia Minor, and such familiar names as Samos, Chios, Miletus, Mytilene, Smyrna, and many others were connected with the great events that occupied the minds of the people in that era. It was a time of unique interest in history, for much of our present thought-life owes its origin to movements which began in the days of the Wise Men.

Can we put ourselves back in that faraway time and picture something of the homely, everyday life of the people? Can we find out how they thought and felt?

The outward surroundings we can reproduce, for they are still practically the same. The eastern Mediterranean is one of the gardens of the world. The sea is bluer than other seas; the tints of the skies are softer, the violet and rose blend more marvelously in the sunsets, the mountains have a sensuous attraction, and the suns on the horizon allure.

There is a wonderful charm also in the island life of the Aegean, and that charm must be in many ways the same at the present time as it was in the distant age of which we are speaking.

The shipping also has not wholly lost its ancient form. It is true that the picturesque warships, with their banks of oars each side, have disappeared; but the craft which sail from one port to another today may well remind us of the descriptions of the old merchant vessels.

Rapidly Growing Colonies.

A great wave of colonization had passed over that part of the world just before the time of the Wise Men, and the colonies, after the struggle for existence of the early years in new surroundings, had emerged into a larger life. In finding larger life the sea always helped them; for, in political strife within and the need of protection from without, there was always the sea for refuge. People who can sail away from trouble at home always find resources, and the sea was the source of many treasures.

The growth of the colonies was rapid, for other reasons. How could it be otherwise in such beautiful and fruitful surroundings. As Herodotus says, "The Ionians built their cities under the finest sky and in the finest climate in the world, for neither the regions above nor below nor the parts to the East or West are at all equal to Ionians."

To be up to date at that time one had to live in Ionia, where life was luxurious. There things were produced richly with little effort; grapes were abundant and the wine the best in the world, and ships laden with olives and wine and oil sailed to all parts of the Mediterranean—Egypt and Phoenicia, Italy and northern Africa, and even as far west as Spain—bringing back the luxuries of other lands.

Long before Athens joined the circle of commercial cities, the riches of the entire eastern world were represented in Ionia. The market place in both large and small towns was the central point and constituted a kind of bourse—in fact, was the Wall Street of the town—where the excitement of trade ran so high that a market master was necessary to control it.

The question naturally arises: "How was business carried on, by barter or by some primitive kind of banking system?"

What the Coins Tell.

Our chief testimony on this point is furnished by the coins of the period, for coins originated in Asia Minor, and as early as the time of the Wise Men coins were in common use. There are very few specimens of that age now in existence, yet some are preserved in the British museum and in other collections.

The first coins were made of electrum, which is a mixture of gold and silver and which was found in natural form in the mountains of Lydia. There were no inscriptions on them, but emblems of religious worship and also of trade.

The age of the Wise Men was before the time of Greek history, and there are few records from which to reproduce it. In trying to describe the culture of an age wholly different from anything which we have ever known, the chief authority is from internal evidence of writings of the time, largely poetry, which now exist for the most part in fragments, quoted by later writers, and also from pictures or vases belonging to that period.

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The pictorial representations on the vases of the stories of the gods reproduce the ordinary customs of daily life in regard to religious worship, dress, use of chariots and horses, weapons of war, varieties of musical instruments, habits of sitting and standing, wedding and funeral ceremonies, and many other things.

Are we justified in calling the period a cultured one?

It seems that we are justified in attributing culture to people who could produce and enjoy the best lyric poetry which the world has ever known, and who could originate lines of thinking that have had a permanent significance in the development of the intellectual life of later times.

We find in the late Seventh and Sixth centuries B. C. the beginning of modern systematic knowledge, and a careful study of the thought of the time will give us an insight into the origin of modern science and philosophy of our present use of language and our ideas of the world are permeated with the results of that ancient thinking.

Culture in Ionia.

Even the emancipation from traditions and the desire for independent individual thought, which characterize modern life, find their counterparts in the age of the Wise Men.

The culture that arose in Ionia was very different in its form, however, from any development of later times, and most difficult for us to understand.

It was, first of all, addressed to the ears and not to the eyes. We are now essentially an eye-minded people, and measure our learning by the books that we read and write and collect in libraries and by other things that we can see with our eyes, but the Sixth century B. C. was an age without any free distribution of written records and only the beginnings of libraries, which were mostly collections of wooden tablets. Some of the great men of the latter part of the period each wrote a book, but it was a laborious process.

Social life in Ionia and the islands was the life of men and women together, for women were free in that age to share in all the activities, even in public athletic exercises in the gymnasium of the town as we read of their doing in the island of Chios. The life of all was free and open and natural, and the standards of morality were much higher than in subsequent periods of Greek history.

The first school of philosophy was established in Miletus by Thales, one of the Wise Men, and was quite a remarkable institution, exerting an influence for more than a century.

There seems to have been a shrine at almost every turn of the mountain path and a religious ceremony for every act of daily life. There were sacrifices in every wood and stream and spring.

Stone That Decays

There are stone doctors, too. Stone decays and a "preservation committee" in England is investigating causes, hopeful of being able to recommend remedies. Experts are energetically on the trail of certain bacteria believed to be responsible for disintegration. Even stone that is apparently sound may be infested with micro-organisms determined to reduce their helpless host to dust.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, No. 97, F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall the second Thursday evening of every month. E. F. Blabbe, W. M.; Fred B. Merrill, Secretary.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the second Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Alice Rowe, W. M.; Mrs. Emma Van Den Kerckhoven, Secretary.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. H. Gibbs, N. G.; D. M. Forbes, Secretary.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Gertrude Boyker, N. G.; Mrs. Emily B. Forbes, Secretary.

SUBBURY LODGE, No. 22, K. of P., meets in Grange Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month. H. C. Rowe, C. C.; Kenneth McInnis, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, No. 68, PYTHIAN SISTERS, meets the second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Grange Hall. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. E. C.; Mrs. Hester Sanborn, M. of R. and C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; J. A. Brown, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN, W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lottie Inman, President; Mrs. Lillie Durban, Secretary.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 51, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in its rooms. J. M. Harrington, Commander; Charles Tuell, Adjutant.

COL. C. S. EDWARDS CAMP, No. 72, S. OF V., meets first Thursday of each month in the Legion rooms. E. H. Smith, Commander; Carl L. Brown, Secretary.

BETHEL GRANGE, No. 56, P. M. A., meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. L. W. Moore, M.; Eva V. Hastings, Secretary.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Meeting 2nd Monday of each month at Grammar School during school year. Pres., Arthur Herrick; Secretary Mrs. R. R. Tibbets.

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The Green Cloak

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STORY FROM THE START

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STORY FROM THE START

Dr. Ronald McAllister, famous in his special work—applied psychology—employs his leisure time in the elucidation of crime-mysteries. As the narrative opens he is interested with Assistant District Attorney Ashton in the murder, in the small town of Oak Ridge, of a reclusive, Henry Morgan. The murdered man, his papers reveal, had been in New Zealand, where Doctor McAllister had lived in his youth. Will Harvey has testified he saw a woman wearing a green cloak in the Morgan home the night of the murder. Doctor McAllister, friend of McAllister, telephones he has a queer case in his hospital and invites McAllister to see the patient. Doctor McAllister's patient proves to be a young woman, who in unconsciousness mutters in a language McAllister does not understand. McAllister sees a possible connection between the murdered New Zealander and the girl. A carefully hidden map is discovered. A girl enters the house in the darkness and escapes, leaving a green cloak behind. McAllister decides upon a psychological test of Harvey.

CHAPTER V—Continued

With a feeling of excitement which I found it hard to conceal, I began reading those first twelve neutral words. His answers came with flash-like rapidity. He was a good subject and he had entered fully into the spirit of the test. To my ear the interval between my word and his was about half a second. When I saw the record afterward, I found that it averaged a little less than that—about four-tenths.

The word Pen brought the obvious association, Ink. Snow called up Shovel; and Song, Theater. The twelfth word, Sign, called up the curious association, Woodland, which was to prove of interest and significance to us before the day was out. But I had no time to think about it then.

Without varying the interval, without varying the tone of my voice, or raising my eyes from the list I held in my hand, I pronounced the thirteenth word, Loops.

The answer came like a flash, and it was Automobile. I glanced up as he said it, and caught a faint smile of reminiscence on his lips. Loops in his mind were things to be looped, and the circus billboards supplied the association with automobile. The next word Pipe, brought the simple association, Tobacco. To my mind his untutored utterance of that word was as good a demonstration of his innocence of the crime itself as a completely established alibi would have been.

But we were only at the beginning of our experiment. Neither the doctor nor I believed him guilty. We both believed that, hidden in some corner of that mind of his, was a piece of unsuspected knowledge which would give us the key with which to unlock the heart of the mystery.

Three or four numbers down the list came another word, Map, which might have drawn a significant reply. The instantaneous association which it brought up, however, was Europe. After that came a succession of words, straight inventories of articles to be found in various rooms in the Morgan house, but they all drew blank. Never once was there a moment's hesitation.

So far our test proved, clearly and exhaustively, that, in his testimony at the inquest, our young man had meant to tell the truth. I was rewarded in the doctor's words on the night of our return from the hospital, when he had warned me against falling into the error of thinking that the unlikely could not happen. His old theory of associative illusion, which had been made to look so fantastically improbable by our discovery of the cloak, was practically proven true in the very teeth of its improbability by this test of ours.

But who was the girl Harvey knew—the black-haired girl who wore a green cloak with the collar cut high in the back? We were as far as ever from the answer to that question.

And so far as I could see none of his associates with the successive words to my list brought out anything of significance. Apparently we were drawing blank cover. At the same time, I was aware that something or other had made my chief extremely thoughtful. The way he was opening and shutting his hands and staring out of the window, the perplexed frown which knitted his brows, made it clear that there was only one link lacking to some chain of association of his own.

At last as I glanced at him in the half second interval between my word and Harvey's, I saw that he had got it; saw the sudden flare of excitement in his eyes and his two clenched

hands come down softly on the arms of his chair.

The next moment the word Dance in my list brought the unexpected association, Policeman from Harvey.

At that the doctor rose and interrupted the test. "I think, Phelps," he said, "that those negatives of yours must be done. I'll go on and read this other list to Mr. Harvey."

The errand he had proposed to me was purely fictitious and the sheet of paper he held in his hand was blank; so I interpreted his interruption as intended for the mere purpose of giving him a chance to catch up Harvey along some new line without causing him to suspect the reason for the change.

To give color to the excuse, I left the room for a few moments, but it will be easy to believe that I returned as soon as I plausibly could. I found Doctor McAllister pronouncing a succession of words rather more rapidly than I had read them from my list, and the young man's answer had quickened, too, so that to the ear they were almost instantaneous. The words were a list of the features of the human face. Ears was the first one I heard, and its association, instantly, Coral; probably a reference to earrings, I thought. Eyes produced the adjective Black. Lips, ludicrously enough, brought the involuntary admission, Kiss. And at that our subject went flaming red. His perturbation was made perfectly evident the next moment, when he waited four seconds after the word Hand, only to produce the rhymed association, Band. Nothing could have been clearer than that, being on his guard against making another involuntary admission, he had rejected whatever word had come first, and consciously and laboriously thought up another.

The next word Face, brought, as a rather quicker response, the adjective Nice. It did not occur to me at the time that this was a rhymed association.



There Was a Scared Look in His Eyes, but, Besides That, He Was Evidently Extremely Angry.

tion also; that somebody he knew pronounced it "dee." But that the doctor's mind had jumped to this conclusion was made clear when, for his next word, he himself gave out the word English.

This got an answer, but not the kind of answer we were expecting. Our witness jumped to his feet, knocking over the little telephone before him, as he did so. There was a scared look in his eyes, but besides that, he was evidently extremely angry.

"Now look here," he said, "what business is it of yours whether I go around with Jane Perkins, or not? She's a respectable girl; she's a lady. What right have you got sticking your noses into my affairs?"

For myself, I was too much astonished by the result of the doctor's experiment to say anything. For that matter, my chief might as well have been silent for any effect his words had in calming the subject of our test. He wouldn't sit down. He wouldn't answer questions. He was through with us completely. This he made quite clear as he struggled into his overcoat and clapped on his hat.

"Well," said I when we were left alone, "I don't mind admitting that I'm rather behind the procession. We've discovered Jane Perkins, but who she is, or what she is I don't know. And I certainly can't see what gave you the clue that led you up to her so directly."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Use of Green Foods Common in All Ages

Lettuce is one of the oldest vegetables known and was eaten fully 500 years before the Christian era. Aristotle praised it highly. Spinach was introduced into China from Persia about 100 B. C., but was new to Europe in the sixteenth century. Botanically, one of the most interesting products of the garden is the cabbage family. Kale, brussels sprouts, savoy cabbage, red cabbage, collards, kohlrabi, cauliflower and broccoli are all varieties of one species. Cabbages were eaten by the ancients, but they were not very popular. Watercress, growing naturally in all north temperate regions, has been eaten as a salad since the Greek and Roman ascendancy and has been cultivated since by ancient Egyptians and others, but were not common food in Europe until the eighteenth century.

"Do you remember his association with the word 'sign'?" It was "Woodland."

"Yes," said I. "It struck me as curious."

"It struck me as rather more than that," said the doctor, "because I had an echo of the same association myself, and I spent ten solid minutes trying to place it. I suppose my dimly came from the fact that it took me so close to home."

"Woodland avenue you mean?" I questioned. That was the street The Meredith was on.

"Closer than that," he said. "Do you remember our own corner and the street sign that marks it? It was pulled around diagonally and bent into a most disreputable angle as a Halloween prank two weeks ago. So the association was a perfectly natural one to anyone who, during the past two weeks, has been in the habit of frequenting our part of the town."

"But," said I, "how did you infer the existence of Jane Perkins from that?"

"Of course, that was only the starting point," he answered. "His whole train of associations made it evident that he had been 'going around' as he said, with somebody. The place in the social scale occupied by that somebody was pretty well determined by the neighborhood of the street sign. It's quite the smartest part of town for blocks and blocks all around there, and it would be preposterous to assume that Will Harvey calls at the front door of any house thereabouts. The young ladies who use the front doors of the imposing residences in our neighborhood don't go to the sort of dances that would call up the association 'policeman' in any young man's mind. At any rate, it seemed a reasonable inference to me that our young friend had been carrying on a harmless flirtation with some housemaid. The scene of this home, Jane Perkins was so utterly disassociated in his own mind from anything pertaining to the Oak Ridge mystery, that his naive description of the black hair and the green cloak of the woman whose silhouette he saw upon the shade becomes possible."

"Well," said I thoughtfully, after a little silence. "It's perfectly evident that we've done Harvey a service, although he isn't grateful for it just now. We've cleared him, to our own satisfaction at least. We've found an English housemaid named Jane Perkins. She is, no doubt, the girl of whom the profile on the shade reminded him. The next thing to do is to look her up, discover, if possible, whether she happens to possess a green cloak, with that particular kind of collar. It's likely enough, I suppose, there are probably hundreds of garments like that being worn in the city this season. In the department stores they make what they call 'specials' of those things, and sell them in hundreds, lots, all exactly alike."

The more I thought over the situation, the deeper my perplexity grew. The test upon Harvey had utterly destroyed my hope that we could get from him any clue to the identity of the strange, wild creature we had seen in the hospital. Instead, it had led us to a girl, snug, undoubtedly respectable English housemaid named Jane Perkins; and leading us to her, it led us face to face with a coincidence, or, rather, a series of coincidences almost incredible.

"Well," I resumed with a sigh, "there are lots of young women with black hair, and I suppose a good many of them wear green cloaks. But that a girl should have a profile like that of the extraordinary creature we saw in the hospital and later in Morgan's study—a profile like that and the same colored hair and the same sort of cloak, and still obviously a different person altogether, is rather disconcerting. Ashton at least would laugh at us if we told him we believed it."

"Yes," said the doctor, "Ashton would laugh. He laughs rather too easily, that young man."

Then, for the first time I looked long and searchingly into my old chief's face. His eyes were bright with excitement, his cheeks flushed and his big, restless hands beating out a triumphant tattoo upon the table top. He did not look like a man whose plans and theories had gone awry.

"There's something," I said curiously, "that I don't see yet."

"You will soon," he assured me, "before another day is out, unless I'm mistaken. Have a little patience."

There came a sharp knock at the door just then, and as it swung open, we saw Ashton standing there.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Stopped Traffic for Duck

Traffic on a busy main road near Bourne, England, was held up for ten minutes while a duck laid an egg. A policeman had halted automobiles when the duck started to waddle across the road. Halfway over she sat down. After she had laid the egg, she continued her journey. The egg was salvaged and the procession of halted cars proceeded.

Milk Without Cream

A cow that possessed "a perfectly adjusted separator" has been reported by a correspondent to the Sydney Bulletin. "She gave a lot of milk and her calves were the fattest and biggest in the herd, but for household purposes her milk was useless," according to the correspondent. "The milk could be run through a separator without a drop of cream appearing either in the dash or in the interior of the machine. No method of milking could she be coaxed to give any cream."

What's the Answer?

Questions No. 12

- 1—What crew won the Harvard-Yale two-mile rowing race in 1924?
- 2—What states were originally colonized by the Spanish?
- 3—What army surgeon became secretary of war; in whose cabinet?
- 4—How does the beach get its sand?
- 5—How deep is the deepest part of the ocean?
- 6—What was the origin in the theater of the Astor place riot, which resulted in the death of 26 people; in what city and what year did it occur?
- 7—Where is the group of islands which is the unsubmerged portion of a mountain system?
- 8—What great American novelist became a permanent resident of England?
- 9—Who said, when he heard of the battle of Bunker hill: "The liberties of the country are safe?"
- 10—Are common stocks of corporations ever redeemed?
- 11—What novelist is considered the founder of the American school of realism?
- 12—Who was the leading pitcher in the American league in 1927?
- 13—What are "fighting fish"?
- 14—What was the "Flying Dutchman"?
- 15—Who patented the first revolver, and when?
- 16—When was the Panama canal opened?
- 17—What genius of the Renaissance was painter, sculptor, architect, scientist, engineer, mechanician and musician?
- 18—Where are situated the thousands of small lakes formed by the Laurentian glacier?
- 19—Who said: "Let me die in my old American uniform, in which I fought my battles. God forgive me for ever having put on any other?"
- 20—What are the three leading sources of national income of the United States?

Answers No. 11

- 1—Capt. Robert Gray, 1792.
- 2—Three; Harrison, Taylor, Harding.
- 3—Plants.
- 4—The ability or capacity to perform work.
- 5—Great Heart cleared the bar at 8 feet 15 inches.
- 6—Antonin Dvorak, in his "New World" symphony.
- 7—The Nile.
- 8—"Endymion" by John Keats.
- 9—John Sherman.
- 10—In America, yes; in England, no.
- 11—Major Pictorial, before the battle of Lexington.
- 12—The United States.
- 13—The average human heart weighs nine and one-half ounces.
- 14—An instrument for detecting the presence of an electric current or measuring its strength.
- 15—New York, New Jersey.
- 16—Three; Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley.
- 17—Stravinski.
- 18—Hudson bay.
- 19—"The Fiery Queen."
- 20—The five-day week.

Nonshrinkable Wool

Supplied by Ovis

The musk-ox—scientifically, the *Ovis montanus*—is one of the interesting animals of the Arctic region. It is something like a cow and something like a sheep, but is not a cross, though the name, *Ovis*, means a sheep-cow. It seems to be a relic of an animal that lived in the Stone age, when the hairy rhinoceros and the mammoth were common. The writer of the travel editor of the *Pittsburgh Courier*, it feeds on grass, herbs, moss and the shoots of trees. Not only is its meat very good to eat and the hide good for leather, but the wool from its coat is softer than cashmere and it has the advantage over all other wool that it will not shrink. One can smell the *Ovis* when it is still a quarter of a mile away, and this gives it its popular name of musk-ox. But the musk-ox smell does not taint the meat if the butchering is carefully done.

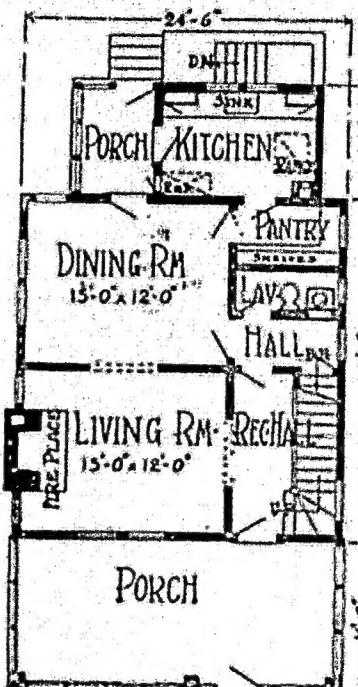
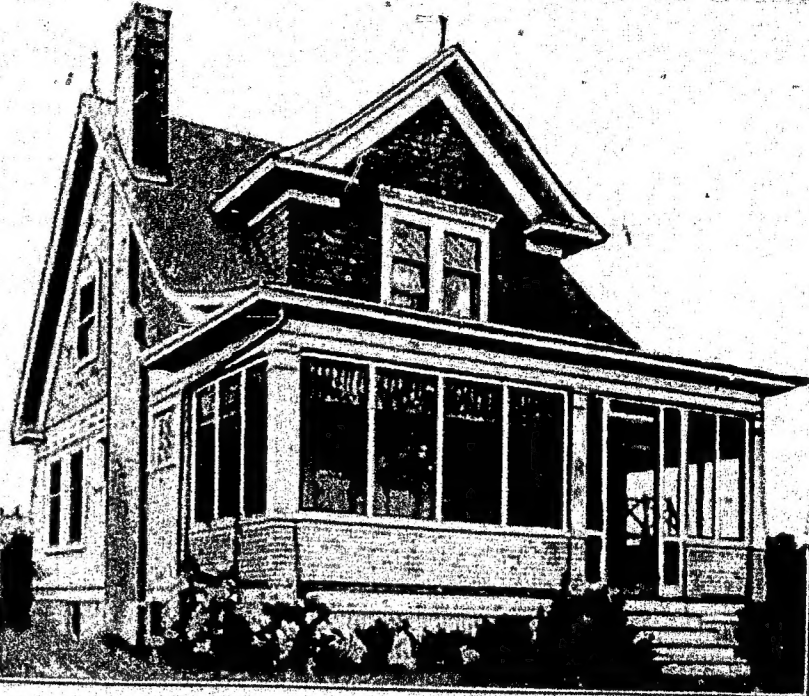
About Floors

Flooring of imperfect manufacture is likely to warp or develop cracks; it does not give the dependable service you expect from your floor and the very best workman cannot make its appearance all that is desired by the builder. Home builders should be sure that the lumber they buy will require a minimum of carpenter work of planing, sawing and sorting.

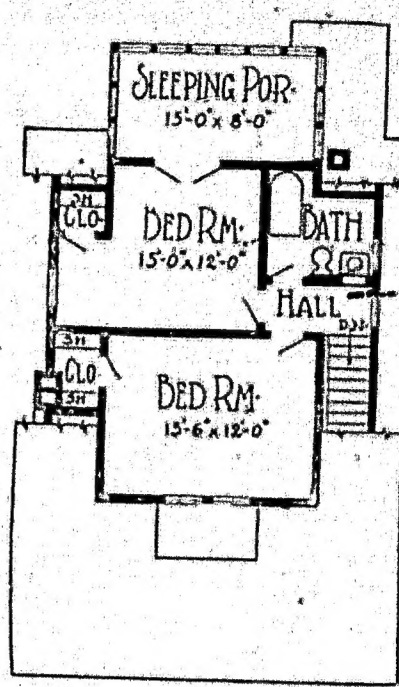
Built-In Garage

A built-in garage should have a floor of concrete. Nothing in the way of a substitute should be considered and it should be so laid that every portion will drain readily. This will prevent the accumulation of oil deposits which might catch fire. Walls and ceiling should be of materials which will stand the "one-hour fire test."

Screened Front Porch Adds Much to Comfort and Pleasure of Home



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

By W. A. RADFORD
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to practical home building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as editor, author and manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Comfort and rest are to be found on a wide, screened front porch, such as is shown on the home building plan illustrated here, that make the home a most attractive place. This porch extends the width of the building and is about 10 feet deep, large enough to accommodate the whole family and

the neighbors on a warm summer's evening.

The porch is only one of the good features of this design for a six-room home. It is attractive in exterior appearance, it contains six rooms, larger than is usually found in a home, and has incorporated in it the various features that make the work easier for the housekeeper.

The house proper is 24 feet 6 inches wide, and 25 feet 6 inches deep. Besides there are an 11-foot extension at the front for the porch and an 8-foot 6-inch projection at the back for the kitchen and rear porch, over which is a larger sleeping porch, 8 feet deep and 15 feet wide. This is a feature that will be appreciated on the hot summer nights.

The house is of frame construction, with shingled walls above the second floor.

Build Garage Large Enough for Big Car

Automobile owners find frequently when they dispose of their first cars and secure new and larger ones that the garage space available is inadequate; in such case either an addition must be built to the old garage or an entirely new building erected at considerable expense.

For a single-car garage a minimum inside width of 12 feet is desirable and a two-car garage 20 or 22 feet. For garages of the multi-car or community type, a width of not less than 10 feet should be allowed for each car. If permanent partitions are erected between stalls, a width of 12 feet is recommended.

A length of less than 20 feet is seldom advisable, and for larger cars 22 to 24 feet is not too much. These dimensions allow plenty of working space around the car and provide a room for a small workbench, closets and shelves for car accessories. The convenience of the extra space is worth many times the slight additional cost of building the garage 2 or 4 feet longer.

The overall length of various types and makes of automobiles varies greatly from the Ford, which measures about 12 feet 3 inches with front and rear bumpers, to the Pierce-Arrow seven-passenger touring model, which measures 17 feet 4 inches, and the Cadillac seven-passenger touring model with an extreme length of 17 feet 6 inches, bumper equipped.

Good Lumber Necessary for Good Construction

When building a home it is more secure and more economical to buy a trade-marked brand of lumber manufactured by a reliable firm. No matter how good the workmanship, if an inferior brand of material is used the result will be disappointing.

There are many frame homes standing today that were built when the United States was confined to the East coast.

This, with the fact that lumber now is prepared much more scientifically than formerly, indicates the homes built soundly today will last much longer than those of the past.

The Ceiling

We decorate the four sides of our rooms with colorful papers, paints and fabrics. We put care and thought into the selection of our rugs, but we never cast a single idea toward the ceiling. Why shouldn't the ceiling be attractive?

Use of Short-Length Lumber Is Advocated

Important savings to the home builders would result if quantity surveyors, architects, engineers and other specifying consumers would take advantage of the recommendations of the national committee on wood utilization, said Axel H. Oxholm, director of the committee, at the annual convention of the National Association of Quantity Surveyors in Washington.

These professional groups, Mr. Oxholm said, should carry into practice the use of short lengths of lumber less than eight feet, now offered at a discount of from 10 to 40 per cent compared with the cost of longer lengths and may be used in many instances without sacrificing good construction.

The committee, of which Secretary Hoover is chairman, is composed of 100 leading producers, distributors and consumers of forest products. A series of reports in regard to efficient utilization of wood has been published by the committee for the purpose of enabling a closer utilization of the standing timber. At present, Mr. Oxholm explained, only about one-third of the tree is converted into marketable products. This low utilization percentage is the greatest obstacle to the perpetuation of our forest resources on a commercial scale.

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FOREST HILLS SCHEDULES BIG TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR THIS SUMMER

Many Great Players From Overseas Will Compete at Famous Long Island Courts Where Dust Has Been Outlawed—Betty Nuthall Expected.



FOREST HILLS, Long Island, with its beautiful tennis stadium, will again be the scene of stirring tournaments this summer, with considerable amount of the time light focused on women players.

The Wightman Cup matches of 1927, which decide the women's team championship between this country and England has been scheduled for August 12 and 13 by the International Play Committee of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association.

Since 1923 this is the third time this feature has been on the list of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills. Wimbledon was given the honor in 1924 and last year.

Among the American candidates are Miss Helen Wills, Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. Mollie B. Mallory, Miss Elizabeth Ryan, Mrs. Marion Z. Jepp, Miss Eleanor Goss, Miss Martha Bayard, Mrs. A. H. Chapin, Jr., Mrs. J. D. Corbier, Miss Margaret Baker, Miss Penelope Anderson and Miss Helen Jacobs.

The English contenders will be an equally strong line, led in all probability by the brilliant Miss Betty Nuthall, who beat Mrs. Mallory so handsily in June though the English girl is only sixteen and was still in play when Mrs. Mallory won her first championship.

THIS AUTO PICKS UP ITS OWN ROAD DUST

English Idea Not Needed in This Country, However, Experts Say.

A MANCHESTER, England, engineer 12 years ago patented an apparatus to be used on automobiles which would collect its own dust.

As described by Enoch Howe, then American Consul at Manchester, the device drew the dust into funnel shaped conduits which ran from the rear of the front wheels to the rear of the back wheels.

The dust was blown into a central box, either by air pressure or the moving automobile or by a centrifugal fan geared to the driving shaft of the car.

But on a road with little or no dust, the device would have little or no use. However, it is now being used in road construction to keep the dust from blowing about the motorist's face.

BACKYARDS GIVE JOY TO CHILDREN

THAT your backyard is a child's playground is a fact.

That is an idea growing rapidly in various sections of the United States and Canada.

One of the first to do that was George W. Ferry, Director of Parks and Playgrounds of Chicago. N. J. who one year ago established a recreation center in the rear of his property.

He placed on the rear of his property a well-kept garden, and under a well-kept garden, he called the back yard playground.

Association of America is identified with headquarters in New York City.

In that weather the most popular part of the equipment is a garden hose which serves as a shower bath for the children.

These playgrounds have been set up in various parts of the city and other suburbs. The fact has been noticed as a groundswell and a source of amusement, and when he is of the right type, he has worked to make the ground quite in keeping with the more scientific recreation centers, setting the earth or creating it down slowly and spreading a thin layer of rubber mulch to keep down the dust.

In the congested districts of the larger cities, particularly in New York, the idea has caught on. The year ground experts declare.



CHEMISTS CREATE DUSTLESS TRACKS

Horses Run Under Ideal Conditions, Thanks to Science.

THINKING the other horses dust, a phase immortal in the racing world and run since took to the time when the memory of man reaches out to the stars, seems destined to be a thing of the past.

Gradual improvement in the big metropolitan tracks near New York and Chicago, as well as others in various sections of the country, is responsible for the change.

Backyard gardens have been with the problem for years, and the trend of helping the student form out the public sentiment seems to be the same.

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Marmalade Makes Big Demand for Oranges

Not only does John Hall consume enormous quantities of marmalade and jam at home but he sends a lot of it abroad.

The marmalade of Britain is produced from sour oranges and sugar. The best known firms use almost exclusively the Seville bitter orange, which has comparatively little pulp and consists for the most part of rind, the substance most desirable for the manufacture of good marmalade.

Inasmuch as oranges are perishable, the brokers accept the highest bids made on the day of sale and never reserve the fruit for future offerings. These sales are held regularly on what are known as "market days." The character, quantities, qualities and nativity of the fruit are catalogued several days in advance, so the auctions are always well attended and the bidding is lively.

The London Fruit exchange, where these auctions are held, stands in the heart of the city in a large structure known as the Monument building. It is said that a sum in excess of \$20,000,000 is annually required to pay for the oranges sold in this exchange, the great bulk of the sale being at public auction.

Dissertation as to Ethics and Business

Letter received by a business man from a correspondent in Japan:

"Regarding the matter of escaping penalty for non-delivery of the bar machine, there is a way to creep around same by diplomat and we must make a statement of strike occur our factory (of course big untrue). Please address my firm on inclosed form of letter and believe this will avoid penalty of case. As Mr. B. is most religious and competent man and also heavily upright and coolly it fears me that useless apply for his signature. Please attach same by Yokohama office making force, but no cause to fear of prison happening, as this is often operated by other merchants of highest integrity.

"It is highest unfortunate Mr. B. so godlike and excessive awkward for business purpose. I think much better add little serpentine wisdom to upright manhood and thus found a good business office."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Educational Essentials

Ruskin says: "An educated man ought to know three things: First, where he is—that is to say, what kind of a world he has got into, how large it is, what kind of creatures live in it, and how; what it is made of, and what may be made of it. Secondly, where he is going—that is to say, what chances or reports there are of any other world besides this; and what seems to be the nature of the other world. Thirdly, what he has best do under the circumstances, what are the real duties in his power of attending happiness and distressing it. The man who knows these things, and has his will so subdued that he is ready to do what he knows to ought, is an educated man; and the man who knows them not, is uneducated, although he could talk all the tongues of Babel."

Dissolving Country

It has been estimated that if the work of erosion performed by water on the total surface of our country were concentrated on the Isthmus of Panama, it would suffice to cut a canal from ocean to ocean 85 feet deep in about 75 days.

The average annual erosion produced by water in the United States corresponds to the removal of a layer about 3/4 of an inch in 1,000 years. It is figured that our rivers transport every year 200,000,000 tons of solid matter and 410,000,000 tons of matter in a state of suspension.

World's Most Tragic Man

A tragic play a smaller part to life than some people think. The first beginning may lead to the greatest end. Every day, hour and minute men are building or neglecting to build. Events that they attribute to chance are really always due to some sort, thought or purpose long since forgotten. Frequently worthy beginnings of the first promising kind have led to consequences beyond the wildest hopes or dreams. There is only one really tragic figure in life, and that is the man who never makes a start.

Punishment by Ostracism

Ostracism was a method of punishment used by the ancient Athenians of punishing citizens whose influence was considered prejudicial to the state. A day for voting was fixed, when the people wrote on small earthen tablets or shells the names of those whom they wished banished. The tablets were then necessary to drive a man into exile. To ostracize today means to ignore, to exclude from a certain social circle.

Humane Menageries

Real menageries were the first shows to train large carnivorous and tame of different species to perform together. He also introduced a new way of exhibiting animals in cages or enclosures. In the modern menagerie, a number of the cages were set up in a large hall, where the cages could be seen by the public. The cages were made of wire mesh, and the animals were kept in them for the purpose of being seen by the public.

United States 25 Years Ahead of the World in the Use of Telephone

The people of the United States, where the telephone was invented fifty years ago, have always led in the use of this modern method of communication. During the first twenty years, the growth in the use of the telephone in the United States was comparatively slow, there being only 2,400 in use at the end of 1877. In 1907, less than thirty years after its introduction, the number of telephones in use in the United States was 1,000,000 more than any other single country has in use today.

The same thing, the number had increased to 1,000,000, being more than double the number in use at that time, and at present there are more than 10,000,000 telephones in use.

Among foreign nations, the highest use of the telephone is in Germany, with 1,000,000 telephones in use at the end of 1907, less than one sixth of those in the United States.

Belgium in 1907 had only 70,000 telephones, and in 1908 the total was 1,000,000, more than the number in New York City alone.

France, where most of the telephones are government owned and operated, has consistently lagged behind in the number of telephones used. With 20,000 in 1907, the number had increased to only 700,000 in 1908.

Among the small nations, Belgium is a relatively large user of the telephone. In 1907, the number in use was 70,000, and in 1908 it was 1,000,000, more than the number in New York City alone.

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BETHEL AND VICINITY

Ellis Sanborn has returned from a visit to Dixfield.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tyler were in Portland Wednesday.

A. H. Gibbs has employment in Herick Bros. Co. garage.

Stanley Peterson is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Hugh Thurston.

Laur's Tyler was in Plattsburg and Rouse's Point, N. Y., Monday.

Ruth and Howard Aubin are stopping with Mrs. Daniel Spearin.

Mrs. Lloyd Luxton and daughter, Barbara, were in South Paris Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hamel of Indiana called on her cousin, Mrs. Guy Morgan.

Tracy Littlehale of Allston, Mass., was a visitor at A. P. Copeland's last week.

Don't fail to see Beau Geste in moving pictures at Odeon Hall Saturday night.

Fred B. Edgerly of Norway has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Virgie McMillan.

Mrs. Arthur Buxton and son, Eugene, of Newfegon are guests at Millard Clough's.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Lord of South Paris and Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Sawin were Sunday callers of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Haggood and family.

Clay's Jostrey and Adeline Stearns left Monday morning for Winnipeg, Can., where they will have employment during the harvesting season.

Miss Beatrice Merrill was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Handerson of New York City, who are staying at Seago Lake, Staudish, the first of the week.

R. B. Thurston was drawn as grand juror and Laurence A. York and H. N. Bragdon were drawn as traverse jurors to serve at the October term of court at Paris.

Dwight McKen and wife escaped serious injuries Sunday when their car ran over the edge of a culvert and tipped up on its side. Mr. McKen was turning out for another car and did not see the culvert.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Andrews called to see the Wardwell Sunday afternoon. Miss May Jack returned to her home in Manchester on Tuesday.

E. K. Shedd was a recent caller at James Kimball's.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Andrews, E. C. Lapham, Mrs. Nora Barnham and Mrs. James Kimball attended the Sunday meeting at Waterford Flat Sunday evening.

Leon Kimball is working in the mine on Crystal Ledge.

George Briggs was at David McAllister's Sunday.

Mrs. Evelyn Morry still remains very feeble.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stone called on Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wardwell Sunday evening.

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GROVER HILL

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Barnard from Bellows Falls, Vt., were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Tyler.

Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Stearns and family and their house guest, Mrs. L. V. Whitman from Boston, were at the Bay of Naples Sunday.

Miss Dorothy Whitman from Medford, Mass., who was calling on friends in this place one day last week, is now the guest of Mrs. Mary Dutton Chase and her daughter, Miss Mary H. Chase, at Umbagog.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jordan and family from Mechanic Falls, were Sunday guests at Maurice F. Tyler's.

Almon Tyler and family from West Bethel were at Colchester Sunday.

Miss Ola Hatchins from New York City was the guest of Miss Gwendolyn Stearns one afternoon last week.

HOW MUCH WATER FLOWS OVER NIAGARA FALLS?

How much water flows over the great Niagara cataract? Engineers measured the flow in the Niagara River in 1917 and concluded that 200,000 cubic feet per second made the drop—the biggest drop of water in America. Since 1917 the level of the water in Lake Erie has lowered slightly, thus reducing the flow over the Falls. In order to determine how much, engineers have shot a line across the river at Goat Island just above the Falls and are installing a cable from which soundings of the river depth will be made. They will soon know the rate of flow, almost to the gallon, and can then calculate how much of the water is put to work making electricity and how much is wasted.

About 96% of the river goes over the Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side. The center of the crest is moving backward eight feet each year.

The Optimist

An optimist is a woman who marries a man.

Fred S. Brown

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NORWAY, MAINE

Special values in our store all through the month of August. All spring garments reduced, odd lots to close out and special purchases make this a month of savings.

We carry all grades of Mobiloil, Standard Motor Oils and Quaker State Oil in stock.

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Machine fills with hose. Easy

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AUTO TRANSPORTATION FOR MEMBERS OF THREE-QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

Members of the Maine Automobile Association in all sections of the state—through a special committee headed by Percy Ripley of South Paris—are planning special service to their neighbors who are members of the Maine Three-Quarter Century Club. There is a member of Mr. Ripley's committee in every county and all residents of Maine who are 75 years of age or older and who desire to have auto transportation supplied them from their homes in Portland and return on the day of the annual meeting of the Club—August 31st—are urged to notify the member of Mr. Ripley's committee nearest them at once.

The members of this special service committee include the following: For Androscoggin County, Hiram W. Rick, Jr., South Paris; Arden County, Dr. F. W. Mitchell, Houlton; Cumberland County, D. W. Hogg, Portland; Franklin County, D. F. Fields, Phillips; Hancock County, O. W. Tapley, Ellsworth; Kennebec County, Francis H. Bates, Esq., Winthrop; Knox County, William D. Talbot, Rockland; Lincoln County, Sewell T. Madocks, Boothbay Harbor; Oxford County, Donald B. Partridge, Norway; Piscataquis County, Dr. E. D. Merrill, Dover-Foxcroft; Somerset County, Clyde H. Smith, Skowhegan; Waldo County, H. C. Buzzell, Belfast; Washington County, R. J. Dencock, Lubec; York County, William Deering, Saco.

If there are five or more autos conveying members of the club and their relatives and friends to Portland for the meeting from any one point, Chief Field of the Maine Highway Police will supply a mounted escort to aid the cars in safely reaching their destination in Portland and return. Arrangements for this escort will be made by the members of Mr. Ripley's committee.

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The Optimist

Famous "Last" Names on Pages of History

"Last of the Fathers" was a title given by the Latin church to St. Bernard, who lived from 1081 to 1153. "Last of the Goths" was the title given to Roderick, the thirty-fourth and last of the Visigothic line of kings, who filled the throne of Spain from 414 to 711. To Phillipoemen, who lived from 253 to 183 B. C., a native of Arcadia, was given the appellation "Last of the Greeks"; and he was the last really great and successful commander of the ancient Greeks. "Last of the Mohicans" is the title of Cooper's novel of the same name, under which title the Indian chief Uncas is personated. The general Aetius has been called the "Last of the Romans." He checked the first invasion of Attila by the Huns, the first of Orleans in Gaul, modern France, in the year 450 A. D. With his death, which occurred in 454, the last support of the western empire fell.

Sesquipedalian Words

Mark Twain was not the only person to find amusement in the German language. A foreigner thus accounts for the deliberation with which the negotiations held at Locarno were carried on. "Our interlocutors cannot end their explanations," said this foreigner. "With the best will in the world they cannot pronounce rapidly such words as this: Antikohlolcongressamtgliedervergischmissdruckkostenvoranschlagsprüfungscommissionsversammlungsanladungskarten."

This little word means "Invitation cards for the meeting of the commission for verifying the accounts of the expenses of printing the list of members of the anti-alcoholic congress."

Truth at Any Price

Each man should learn what is within him, that he may strive to mend; he must be taught what is without him, that he may be kind to others. It can never be wrong to tell him the truth; for, in his disputable state, weaving as he goes his theory of life, steering himself, cheering or reproving others, all facts are of the first importance to his conduct; and even if a fact shall discourage or corrupt him it is still best that he should know it, for it is in this world as it is, and not in a world made easy by educational suppression, that he must win his way to shame or glory. —Robert Louis Stevenson.

Well Foretells Weather

In eastern Oregon is an interesting well that not only gives supplies of good water but acts as a sort of barometer to tell the approach of storms or changes in the weather. From 12 to 24 hours before a storm, it "exhales" a current of air. The draft increases as the storm approaches, sometimes reaching the intensity of a whistling, roaring jet and shooting up a mist of water with it. —Popular Mechanics Magazine.

The Kiss in History

Kisses between men were common in England until the Seventeenth century. Medieval knights used to kiss each other before they began jousting, as modern heavyweights shake hands. Pages in France used to kiss articles they were given to deliver, both when they received them from the hands of senders and just before they delivered them to recipients, as a sign of honor.

Geological Wonder

Juniper mountain, 30 miles west of Craig, Colo., is a geological wonder. The United States survey says that it is the deepest mountain on the western hemisphere. This means that the bottom of Juniper is buried in the earth deeper than any other on this continent. It is walled with rock and is one of the outstanding sights in the region reached from Craig.

Plea for Brotherhood

What a great and glorious world this might be if we always kept the attitude toward one another which prevails in the hour of flood and fire and earthquake. Oh! The pity of it that we wait for some colossal disaster to awake us to the real spirit of universal love. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Read About Prof. Pole's Remarkable Cures

This is to certify that I suffered with appendicitis twenty years and Prof. S. J. Pole cured me in 22 treatments. (Signed) Mrs. Ella Adams, Thomas St., Madison, Maine. This is to certify that I suffered with bronchial trouble forty-five years. Prof. S. J. Pole cured me in one month. (Signed) Emma Watson, 30 Spruce St., Waterville, Maine. This is to certify that I suffered with Epileptic fits for four years. Prof. S. J. Pole cured me in 24 treatments. (Signed) Arthur Trask, Care of Cole Steam Laundry, Skowhegan, Maine. Prof. Pole's office, Hanson Block, next door to Strand Theatre, Bangor, Maine. Office hours 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M., including Sundays and holidays. Consultation in 10 different languages free. Remember no medicine, no surgery, and no pain. Treatments with ten different drugless methods.

MIDDLE INTERVALE ROAD

Ernest Snow of Truro, Mass., is spending a couple weeks with his grandmother, Mrs. Swicker.

J. F. Coolidge went to Gorham, N. H., Saturday to spend the week end with his son, Hollis. Mr. Fuller and Hollis and family brought him home Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Paine and children and friends spent Saturday and Sunday in a camp in Oxford.

Ernest Walker, Minnie Capen and Mrs. Rena Foster motored to the Glen one day last week.

INVITATIONS SENT OUT TO THREE-QUARTER CENTURY CLUB

Invitations to the thousands of members of the Maine Three-Quarter Century Club to attend the third annual meeting of the club in Portland, August 31st have been mailed from the office of the Maine Public Health Association, Augusta, where the idea of the club was conceived and where much of the detail work on behalf of the club is carried on.

The program for this year's meeting includes a special reunion of all Maine couples who have celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. Special badges will be presented to them when they arrive in Portland and a group photograph of the "Golden Wedding Folks" will be taken. Other features of the day include a knitting contest open only to Maine women who have passed the age of 75 years; the annual horse-shoe pitching contest for the first time; a gold plated tea show in which the county champions of the club will compete for the state championship; a checker contest in which the county checker champions will compete for the state prize; an old fashioned basket picnic to which all who attend will bring their own lunch to be supplemented by luncheon accessories to be provided by the Portland committee; dancing of the old time dances on the green at Portland's beautiful park, Deering Oaks; singing of old time songs; and the annual business meeting of the club which will be called to order at ten o'clock standard time that morning by W. W. Kemp of Portland, the club's president. Included in the business to be transacted will be reports, election of officers, selection of place for the 1928 meeting of the club, etc. Moving pictures will be made of the meeting by practically every camera in New England which issues news reels and every important paper in the eastern section of the United States will be represented by special correspondents or through the telegraph news service.

Maine railroads have granted special rates for the occasion and members of the Maine Automobile Association will convey hundreds of club members and their friends to the meeting by automobile. It is expected that the attendance will number more than 6,000.

Safety First

A new safety grate has been placed on the market. We suppose it is just another of those fool proof inventions. —Bystander.

UNITED STATES USED OVER 514,000,000 ELECTRIC LAMPS IN 1926

According to the report of the Lamp Committee of the National Electric Light Association at its 1927 Convention, a total of 514,550,000 electric lamps of all kinds were sold in the United States in 1926.

Of this total, 312,500,000 were large size lamps and 202,050,000 were miniature lamps of various kinds.

Of the large lamps, 294,000,000 were of the Mazda or tungsten filament type—an increase of 11.8% over 1925.

Of the carbon filament lamps sold, aggregating 18,500,000, only 2,750,000 were of domestic manufacture, the balance being imported. Of these, it is estimated that 500,000 were sold for heating purposes, resistances et cetera; 2,000,000 for use in places requiring extra rugged construction to withstand shock and vibration; and 16,000,000 were sold on account of low cost or because of some unusual shape or decorative character of the bulbs. In this connection it is pointed out that the large increase in the sale of imported carbon lamps because of low cost is evidently due to a misconception on the part of the public as to the value of such lamps as compared with tungsten or Mazda filaments. The first cost is a comparatively minor expenditure as compared with the amount of the light received. Electrical engineers point out that with exactly the same energy consumption the tungsten filament lamps furnish 2½ to 4 times as much usable light as the carbon filament lamps. Tungsten filament lamps are made to withstand rough usage equally or better than the less efficient carbon filament.

The use of miniature lamps is also increasing rapidly. Out of a total of 202,050,000 lamps sold during 1926, of which flashlights amounts to 32,700,000, automobile lamps 116,300,000, Christmas tree lamps, 34,350,000 and miscellaneous 4,900,000. Of carbon filament miniature lamps, Christmas trees used 12,080,000 and miscellaneous purposes took 1,030,000.

The most popular size of electric lamps was shown to be the 25 watt, which constituted 20.1% of the total number sold; the next in popularity was the 50 watt lamp, constituting 18.5% with the 40 watt lamp 17.3 per cent.

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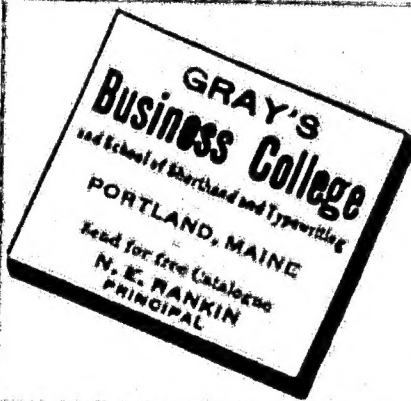
Odeon Hall, Bethel
Saturday, Aug. 27

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Such a Headache

Nearly every form of headache will speedily yield to this old-time home remedy. It keeps the bowels regular, daily. "L.F." Atwood's Medicine. Every bottle 50c and 15c everywhere.

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Before Buying Come and See
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**SAVAGE
WASHER and DRYER**

with the exclusive

Spin Rinse Spin Dry

No Ringer, No Tubs

Machine fills with hose. Emptied by Rotor Ejector Pump.

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